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Sunday Tribune 2.00 1.00 50
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## New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1888.

## TWENTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- John Bright is slowly improving. \_\_\_\_ Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech, said that Lord Sackville had made an inexcasable blunder; and deprecated the articles, insulting to America, that had appeared in the British press in that connection. === A new steamship line is to be started between France and West Africa. The German Reichstag will open on Thursday. It is expected that the Emperor's address will be conciliatory and tend to still the war alarm.

Domestic.-Governor Mellette, of Dakota, had a conference with General Harrison, of Indianapolis, as to the division and admission of Dakota to the Union. - Congressman Perry Belmont, of New-York, has accepted an appointment as United States Minister to Spain, to succeed J. L. M. Curry. === There were thirteen new cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville and one death. = E. N. Jordan made a statement con-Carolina by Democratic ruffians. = Henry W.

City and Suburban.-Samuel R. Bullock, waterworks contractor, turned over the management of his affairs to a syndicate; tightness of money was the cause. \_\_\_\_ The Yale freshmen defeated the Manhattan Athletic Club men at football by a score of 60 to 0. = Rear-Admiral Charles II. Baldwin died. = A brave boy in Newark rescued three children from a burning house. Many thousands of dollars lost by fire in a big Broadway building without any flames being seen. = Stocks dull and higher, clos-

The Weather .- Indications for to-day; Fair, followed by threatening weather and rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 44 degrees: lowest, 37; average, 40 1-2.

No doubt many people will draw a long breath of relief when they learn that the fever from which Flora Schmidt died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning was not yellow fever. A genuine case of the disease in the city would cause some alarm, although the Health Department has shown its ability to prevent the spread of infection, and although we are now upon the threshold of winter. But with the resources at the command of the city New-York is not likely ever to be ravaged by a great epidemic to such an extent as to cause a general panic or the flight of terrified hosts of citizens. Cholera has been kept away from its doors, smallpox is never virulent in these days, and the cases of yellow fever have been extremely rare and have been successfully

It is given out as a defence of Senator Gorman against the charge that he is conspiring to steal the House of Kepresentatives, that he dustry and the evidence that protection had rethinks it would be a political disadvantage for sulted in blessings been placed before all voters the Democrats to have it, and does not favor revolutionary measures to get it. This is a compliment to his political sagacity rather than to his political morals, the inference plainly being that if he thought it worth while he would be ready to apply Baltimore tactics to the situation without delay. A feeble splutter of Democratic claims regarding the House is still kept up, but it is clearly an expiring effort. There seems to be no doubt of an honest majority of at least half a dozen votes, and if it shall be found that the familiar Southern methods have been used to deprive Republicans of seats to which they have been lawfully chosen, it will be an easy matter to right such wrongs when the House has once been organ-

Mr. House, to whom TRIBUNE readers do not need an introduction, explains in another column the true significance of Mr. Denny's diplomatic adventures in Corea. Instead of falling into disgrace by his conduct there, he has acted a most honorable part in disappointing the Chinese expectation that he would be a mechanical stool-pigeon for their diplomacy of intrigue. Mr. House, who has had uprivalled opportunities for observation in Japan and Corea, gives a very clear and instructive account of the relations of China to both countries, and dispels current illusions respecting the attitude of Russia. He also tells a fresh -one that Americans will be very glad to read.

proposals after a most radical fashion. Both the Presidency and the Senate are abolished, Power and at least bring back peace with honor.

checks and balances. These proposals are of momentous importance. Boulanger is accommodated in his desire for a complete and thoroughgoing reconstruction of the constitutional system. At the same time extreme precautions are taken to provide against a repetition of the popular General to a Presidency which can be converted into a dictatorship. The office itself to which he may be aspiring is to be abolished, if the committee's views prevail. There is, however, no immediate danger that those views will be adopted. The Senate can veto a revision scheme by which its own existence is imperilled. Without its consent the Chambers cannot meet as the National Assembly invested with supreme legislative powers. The Senators are not ambitious, as legislators go in this restless world, but they cannot be expected to welcome an opportunity for digging their own graves and attending their own funerals.

LOYALTY AND EDUCATION.

This Nation has reason to be proud of its late election. When more than sixty millions of people peacefully express their will through the ballot-box, without rioting or bloodshed in any State, the spectacle is one which may well excite admiration. When the decision of the people is reached without even the serious suspicion of fraud in either of the great States upon which the result turns-for no sane citizen of either party really supposes that the plurality in this State or Indiana was attained by fraudulent returns or by corrupt means of any kind-that also is a fact of which the country may be proud. And again, for the second time in five years, a great political party in full control of the Administration, the House of Representatives, the Treasury, the Army and the Navy, promptly acquiesces in the declared will of the people transferring all the power to a different party, and prepares peacefully to surrender its trust. No grander proof of the selfgoverning ability of the people could be given than this instant and peaceful obedience to the decision of voters. It is not forgotten that the South is still an

anachronism. Elections there do not yet faithfully represent the will of the whole people. A few hot-heads mainly from that section have been scheming to defeat the choice of the people in the election of Congressmen. Southern Democracy does not yet come up to the standard of a genuine Americanism. But for the South also a better day is dawning, and it may be hoped that an honest election and a loyal acceptance of the result are not far distant for the people of that section. The election of General Harrison there is reason to hope may mark the end of the attempt of Southern politicians to rule a great Nation by a sectional solidity attained through methods at war with the Constitution and the laws. For the present let the South stand aside, not yet quite worthy of American freedom. Think for the moment how grand is the spectacle presented in other States, where probably not far from nine millions of freemen have deposited their ballots in peace and perfect freedom, and where the declared results are instantly accepted by two great and nearly equal parties.

If there have been 9,000,000 votes cast in States formerly free, the Republican plurality is not far from one-twentieth of that number. It is as if 40 votes had been cast, 21 for one party and 19 for the other. Strange, we may well reflect, that the division here should be so nearly equal; it would not be if the work of educating the voters had been more faithfully performed. But the great fact is that the cerning the way he was driven out of North voters, perhaps a quarter of a million in number, who have turned the scale have been con-King, jr., was killed in Omaha by a woman who vinced by experience and argument, many of the Civil Service. It is a weighty remenstrance ters. John Phoenix once hailed a much as a hundredth part of the entire vote was affected by fraud or bribery, while the nineteen prepare as promptly and peacefully to lay down their power as if the majority against | and of passing a continuous series of examinathem had been three or four times as great. That is loyalty, and without genuine loyalty | and involving a terrible sacrifice of health and a true government by the people cannot live.

> the hour. The situation was such and the in- uniformity that prevents individual growth terests of the people were so clear that there ought to have been a majority of 20 instead of a majority of 2 in 40 votes. There was not because the work of educating voters had been long neglected. Readers will remember that it has for years been urged in these columns that the Republican party could insure a rote faculties are strengthened to the neglect popular support of its principles only by constant and thorough education of voters upon the questions chiefly disputed between parties. The recent result proved two things: first, that the process of education was not ineffective, though in the main neglected until the most favorable time had passed; and second, that it was neglected so long that there was serious danger of an adverse decision.

Most of the active politicians have yet to learn that the votes of the people are in fact mainly influenced, not by the clap-trap of campaign platforms and speeches, not by brass bands and torches, not even by catch-words and tricks and political dodges, but by sincere opinions deliberately and gradually formed. When candidates were nominated last July more than nine-tenths of the voters had formed opinions which they did not change. Different opinions would have been formed by a great many had the reasons for protecting home inearly enough to be carefully and dispassionately considered. The lesson to be learned is that the work of educating public opinion for elections two years hence must begin now.

FOOTBALL DIPLOMACY.

We all ought to feel grateful and contented this peaceful Sunday morning that the Harvard-Princeton football game has actually been played. Neither the joy of victory nor the anguish of defeat is so proper and reasonable an emotion as the sense of relief that the game is actually accomplished. So much at all events | degradation of university learning and has been achieved and can never be taken from

us. The past at least is secure. We would not wish to express for ourselves nor assume for the public a wanton and irreverent distrust of the plenipotentiaries from Cambridge and New-Haven who are now engaged in the momentous and delicate task of arranging a football game for Thanksgiving Day between the Crimson and the Blue. We would rather be found in the attitude of confiding and hopeful expectancy; and yet it is no less than human to feel a degree of solicitude which it would be unbecoming and almost impertinent to manifest. Rash and light-headed persons are perhaps disposed to think that if the affair were left to them they might adjust all the difficulties within the next ten days, but they are either criminally indifferent to the tremendous issues that are involved, or else, and characteristic anecdote of General Grant following blindly in the long line of fools, they would rush in where angels fear to tread. In old days the thing was comparatively simple, The Committee on Revision of the French and even a second-rate envoy from Yale or Constitution has amended Premier Floquet's | Harvard might reasonably expect that he would be able to visit the domains of the hostile

intercollegiate football games which may well appal the stoutest heart. In comparison with such an undertaking it would be a very easy matter to negotiate an effensive and defensive alliance between all the potentates of Europe.

A failure to bring eleven men from Yale and Louis Napoleon's intrigues in the election of | Harvard together at some accessible point the last Thursday in November would eclipse the gayety of nations-and yet between the public and that overwhelming calamity nothing now stands except a handful of gallant young college diplomats. Moreover, the affair is no longer in the preliminary stage of protocols and pronunciamentos. As we understand it, and we beg to be corrected if we are wrong, each side has issued its ultimatum. In less experienced custody the situation would be indeed desperate. Harvard can't play at the Polo Grounds, and won't play anywhere else except at Cambridge. Yale can't play at the Polo Grounds without an adversary, and won't play anywhere else except at New-Haven. And yet we firmly believe that the issue will be adjusted with such consummate skill that all the old fogies of diplomacy will hide their diminished heads with a humiliating sense of their own ineptitude; that Lord Sackville will secretly rejoice that he is about to be sequestered on his family estates in England, and that Mr. Seward himself, if it is permitted that once majestic man to revisit these glimpses of the moon, will be thankful that his tenement of clay was long ago and safely laid to rest, and that the dedication of his monument was an accomplished fact before the lustre of his achievements paled in the effulgence which radiates from the banks of the Charles and the Quinipiac.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

Was there ever so much betting upon an election as there has been this year? The course. If Jones had faith in Cleveland, and Harrison, for a mile or two through the streets in a wheelbarrow; or if Brown sits two hours on top of a picket-fence; or if Robinson finds in a day by any endowment, however large. himself compelled to cheer for Harrison a quarter of an hour every day for a month on the anybody is seriously injured.

But the money betting has assumed proportions that deserve the attention of moralists. Is it right or safe that a Presidential election should be made a gambling operation as this one has been to a large extent? The law which disfranchises the voter who has a bet pending upon the result of the election is based upon the just principle that the man who votes to help his bet is in reality bribing himself. Men who have enormous stakes upon the issue of an election, which are said to have been wagered in commit some corrupt or unlawful action in ora demoralizing practice, and public sentiment to sacrifice any element of home life. should be invoked to check it.

THE EXAMINATION MILL.

A most important series of educational papers is published in the current number of "The Nineteenth Century." The first is a protest against the evils wrought by the system of competitive examinations in English schools and universities. It has received the signatures of hundreds of distinguished educators and public men, and is accompanied by a petition for the organization of a Royal Commisevils of which complaint is made are (1) physical, the over-strain of working for great prizes tions exhausting the bodily powers in youth vigor in manhood; and (2) intellectual and Self-congratulation is not the only lesson of moral, the system promoting a dead level of and diversity of attainments on the part of pupils, and tending to impair intelligent selfdirection on the part of teachers. With examinations and prizes consecrated by authority as the chief end of education, love of learning for its own sake is fatally undermined. The of the rational faculties. Knowledge is superficially acquired to be speedily forgotten. There is a loss of spontaneity and a consequent incapacity for undertaking original work. All these and many other objections to the examination mill are applied with equal force to the education of pupils of both sexes.

This protest is followed by brief papers contributed by three eminent English educators. One is from the pen of Professor Max Muller, who forty years ago was one of the most strennous advocates of the necessity of examinations for admission to the Civil Service. He does not now admit that there should be a reversion to appointments by patronage, but he be lieves that the present method of endless examinations stands self-condemned and should be radically amended. His experience at Oxford has taught him that all real joy in study has been destroyed by existing forcing methods. Young men, he says, imagine that all their work has but one object-to enable them to Students become machines, and the iron enters into their souls. So far as the Civil Service examinations are concerned, he is convinced that the effects are not beneficial. He thinks that these competitive tests should be reduced to a minimum, and a year of probation sub-

stituted for the final one. Professor Freeman declares with even added ion of the examination mill is the converted into a cramming process that crowds out and suppresses all real ardor for learning. Professor Frederic Harrison, as might be expected from his radical love of remaintains that half-way measures will not be adequate for obviating the evils of over-pressure and mechanical methods of teaching. There should be one examination in place of ten, and the class of professional examiners should be abolished, teachers themselves being trusted to test the results of their own labors. Pupils should be encouraged to study for the sake of knowledge and the public welfare; and not entered, curried, groomed and taught their paces for a series of competitive races.

All these considerations presented with the authority of many of the great masters of English public thought should promote thorough study and deliberate reflection in America. In our schools and colleges the evils of overand the omnipotent Assembly of 17 92 is repro- But in these tumultuous times there are ob- pressure and cramming have not perhaps led

duced without any semblance of a system of stacles in the way of arranging a schedule of to such excesses as in England; but the impress of the same pernicious system is found everywhere, and is to be jealously guarded against and counteracted. The examination mill does not grind as fine here as in England, but still it grinds exceeding small.

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN. The facilities for affording an advanced education to women are multiplying rapidly. Only last week a new college for women was opened in Baltimore, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and with the evident sympathy of the authorities of Johns Hopkins University. A very important step along this line is the decision of the trustees of Columbia College that the proposed annex may be established to give women the full benefit of the college corps of instructors, etc. The conditions attached to this grant may seem severe, but the promoters of the project declare them elves ready to meet them. The requirement that the trustees of the new college shall be approved by the trustees of Columbia College is natural and proper, considering the relations of the two institutions and the benefits the new will derive from the old. It is provided that the women's college shall be entirely self-supporting, receiving no aid from Columbia College. This throws the infant institution entirely upon its own resources, but its friends are hopeful of securing a sufficient endowment to begin operations with a reasonable assurance of success. It is also provided that the professors and instructors of the two colleges shall be the same.

This would seem to secure, if the necessary endowment can be raised, all the real advantages that have been claimed for coeducation. The young women who are already studying at Columbia are in a most unsatisfactory position. They are required to pass the same examinations as the young men, but all their preparanumber of bets has been legion, many of them tion must be made outside the college walls. jocose, many of them for trifling amounts, but In the new college they will have the services a great number for large sums of money. The of the large force of professors and instructors humorous bets are only a laughing matter, of of Columbia College, and will doubtless enjoy the use of libraries, apparatus, and the other is obliged to trundle Smith, who believed in facilities of an old and well-endowed institution of learning, which represent long and patient accumulation, and cannot be summoned

All that seems to be withheld from the women students under this arrangement is the privimain street of his town, it cannot be said that | lege of joining the classes of men. But this is a system the expediency of which is at least disputed. It will certainly not be pretended any more that the girl students need the stimulus of contact with the masculine mind. The records of the colleges both in England and this country show that the women cannot only equal but surpass the men in scholarship. The founding of this institution may have an important local effect. It will no longer be necessary for parents to exile their daughters in order to give them a college education. Many no doubt will be glad of the prospect of being this campaign, may very easily be tempted to able to secure such advantages, under the guardianship of an institution so venerable and der to increase their chances of success. It is so well equipped as Columbia, without having

It is announced that Mayor-elect Grant by way of getting ready for the public duties that will soon devolve upon him has determined to part with those fleet-footed horses of his. Mr. Grant would seem to argue that no man can serve two nasters-a stable and a stable government. Or perchance, he reasons that the official head of the complex Democracy of this great city necessarily will have to devote so much time to the world and the divvle as to have none left for the flesh, meaning horse-flesh. Still another sion for reconsidering the subject of making reason occurs to us which may have constrained appointments by competitive examinations for the Mayor-elect to swear off from agile trot said that she was his deserted wife. - Prince- them within a few weeks of ardent popular against dangerous mental pressure and misdi- his who was driving like mad down a San Franten defeated Harvard at football by a score of discussion, and no one imagines that even as rection of energies now found alike in schools cisco street, and when he had pulled up Phoenix of all grades and also in the universities. The remarked to him with a reproachful shake of among the Pharisees." "Pharisees? Pharisees?" replied his puzzled friend, "what do you mean, John?" "Why, I mean," Phoenix explained, that you appear unto men too fast."

But can it be true that Mr. Grant, once be becomes Mayor, will cease to witch this metropolis with noble horsemanship? Hardly. It is believed in publico-equestrian circles that he will devote a portion of his leisure time while in office to experimenting upon a spavined but still lively nag called "County Democracy." Some of his friends say that before he has been six months at the City Hall he will have succeeded in taming this particular hoss so that it will travel it double harness with the old roadster " Tammany without once shying or getting entangled in the On the other hand, it is but fair to mention that that well-known jockey Maurice J. Power, who has driven "County" in many a race, scorns the suggestion that Mr. Grant will venture to handle the hoss. " If he tries to," says Maurice, "he'll find that he's more than his match. County is no kicker, but Hugh Grant can't drive him." We may add that it is the gossip of the Horse Exchange and the Veterinary Surgeon Club that although Maurice has been dosing his favorite racer with liniment and feed. ing him raw beef and brandy ever since the race for the November sweepstakes, vet he indignantly denies the cruel rumor that the hoss's eves are " sot,"

Perhaps in the circumstances the safest cours is to hold that Mr. Grant's equestrianism while Mayor is like the circus of 1889-90. It remains to be seen.

The Parnell Commission is receiving a voluminous body of evidence in proof of what nobody in England or Ireland thinks of disputing: namely, the employment of criminal agencies in pass the examination "grind." Reading is a the island at various times during the last decade matter of compulsion. Every book, even to The prosecution, while promising to connect the the number of pages, is minutely prescribed. Nationalist leaders with the atrocities and murders which it is placing on record so far, has not gone beyond reading extracts from various speeche centaining, as alleged, incitements to crime. Its course, if the Irish people are on trial before the Commission, is proper and reasonable, but if Mr. Parnell and his associates are the real defendants. the Attorney-General would seem to be enjoying undue license. Conspiracy is a vague term as applied to agrarian outrages in Ireland. The emphasis that the practical result of the opera- identity of the conspirators cannot be readily established. The League leaders and agitators may have stimulated crime by their harangues and teaching into a trade. Education is political action, but they have also repressed outrages by the same means. In like manner the lawmakers, who since 1870 have been constantly revising and amending the land system, and every year unsettling the conditions of land holding and tenure, have also contributed to form and intense hatred of shams, takes open | multiply agrarian demands and criminal agencies issue with the existing system. Examination, as well as to allay discontent by reforms. Why he remarks, was designed to be the well-trained are not they prosecuted for conspiracy along with servant of education, but it has become a bad the Nationalist leaders? Then there are the master, a bullying, inexorable tyrant. He coercionist officials, who have been bringing force to bear as a remedy for existing evils. By their action order has often been restored in some quarters; but resentments have been enkindled also, race antipathies excited and deeds of violence encouraged. Are not they active agents in the conspiracy as well as the Parliamentary representatives of the Irish people?

> Henry W. Grady, of Georgia, is nominated by a Kentucky paper for the (1892) Presidency. " The Atlanta Constitution," which is edited by Henry W. Grady, of Georgia, while not moving to make the nomination unanimous, gives it the benefit of David B. Hill, of New-York, will state how this

so serious as to alarm his friends on both sides of the Atlantic. Since his retirement from Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet at the outbreak of the war in Egypt, he has not taken a conspicuous part in public affairs, although his name and influence have been industriously used by the opponents of Home Rule. He was well satisfied then to withdraw from the exciting scenes of Parliament wherein he had long been one of the most prominent figures. His voice was already breaking, and he was weary of political strife, yearning with a true Quaker instinct for peace and quiet. " One's age," he once said, "should be tranquil, as one's childhood should be playful; hard work at either extremity of existence seems out of place." Doubtless it has been an unceasing source of sorrow to him that he should have been forced by his convictions respecting Irish policy to oppose, in his closing years, his life-long friend Mr. Gladstone. But with Mr. Bright duty is no respecter of persons or friendships, and he has done what he felt he must do. His fame is secure against the resentments and evil passions of factional politics. He has been the noblest tribune of the common people of England and the American Union. He has always been loyal to personal convictions and has persistently and eloquently taught that morals are the true basis of politics and that war, save in such exceptional instances as the American conflict over slavery, is unrighteous and barbarous.

Young gentlemen who are engaged in cultivating a mustache on the assumption that a mustache gives one a resolute look, will be pained to read what the Marquis of Queensberry has just been saying to kilrain, the prize-fighter. Kilrain has been raising a mustache, and the Marquis assures him that he looked fiercer in the days when he were no hair on his upper lip. Still, the Marquis admitted that Kilrain was handsomer because of the mustache

There was an extraordinary case of stage fright in the pulpit the other day in Chicago. The Rev. Dr. William M. Lawrence, of the Second Baptist Church, is a man of exceedingly nervous His rule is to preach with only skeleton of his sermon before him, and a his memory is excellent, he was not at all disconcerted to find last Sunday morning that he had left even this behind him. But just as he had given out his text, a brass band heading a funeral procession was heard outside. As the preacher said afterward, every idea was driven out of his head. He could hear nothing but "the boom, boom of that horrible bassdrum." He tried in vain to recall the keynote of his discourse, and finally gave up in confusion and wretchedness, pronounced a hasty benediction and left the pulpit. Of course he was interviewed on the subject by the Chicago paper

Salt Lake City talks of erecting a mammoth salt palace. Good. But what the courtry would enoy seeing still more out there are the ruins of the notorious whited sepulchre, which has long been the champion eye-sore of the continent. Pull down the temple of Mormonism and then proceed with your salt palace

The philanthropic gentlemen whose vocation in life it is annually to observe and report how thick the beavers are building their dams would appear to have grossly neglected their business this fall. So far as we have noticed, not a single dam has been reported upon. The consequence is that the public remains in a state of painful suspense, not knowing whether to expect a cold winter or a mild one. Are the dams thick as the walls of a fortress? Nobody knows. Are they thin as the difference between free trade and tariff reform? Nobody knows. The beavers are there, and the dams are there, but the men on whom the people relied as usual to make a critical survey of the dams -where are they?

PERSONAL.

Senator and Mrs. Hawley are at Washington for

The Hon. J. Sloat Fassett has gone to New-Mexco to spend a month at his ranch. Williams College students took down the Harriso

and Morton banner at Williamstown the other day and hung it over Professor Perry's chair in his Mr. and Mrs. William D. Howells will spend some

Mr. Lew Gim Gong, of North Adams, Mass.

leased an Island near Savannah and will establish a market-garden on the Chinese plan. Senator Dawes will read a paper on "Washington

the Winter Before the War" before the Social Science Club of Ware, Mass., on Tuesday. Admiral and Mrs. Upshur go to Europe this week. Mr. W. W. Warren has presented the printing-press

worked by Benjamin Franklin, at Boston, to the Bostonian Society. Court Arco, the German Minister, has returned to Washington, where he will presently be joined by

Professor E. P. Harris, of the Chemical chair at Amherst, has been obliged by III health to give up work for a few weeks.

Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, is short, compactly built, white haired, gray-mustached, with a round, well-balanced head, a firmly set mouth, and a pair of keen, quick eyes, conveying the impression that their owner has kept them open to no inconsiderable purpose for many inconsiderable purpose for many a year past. His is a watchful, carnest, energetic face, the prevailing stern expression of which is only softened for a second or two now and anon, when a tension of its clear-cut features is relaxed by a peculiarly pleasant and winning smile.

The Rev. James Raine, the archaeologist, who has just been appointed to a stall at York Minster, was engaged one day in researches in the Minster library, when two young officers of the garrison, on a sightseeing expedition, lounged in. Mistaking him-and not unreasonably-for a verger, they accessed him thus: "I say, old fellow, what have you got to show us?" They felt sorry, however, a moment later, us?" They felt sorry, however, a moment later when the supposed verger replied: "Sir, to gentlemen we show the library; to others the door."

Mr. William Black is pictured tightly built, lithe of limb, strong in the arm, capable of great physical en-durance, nevertheless below the medium height. Short black hair, a thick brown mustache, a dark hazel eye. a firm mouth, a square forchead, Black gives you the idea of compact strength—a small parcel, so to speak, well packed. You might sooner take him for an actiliery officer who had seen service, a yachtsman, or a man who spent most of his life in outdoor sports and pastimes, than set him down as an author, and particularly as a novelist.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The New-Orleans Times-Democrat" sensioly says: "The general gloom that prevailed throughout the South and while the whole section feels sorrow and soreness at its defeat, it does not view the Republican ascendency with as much dread and apprehension as it

Lines of Care.-Winks-What a sad, anxious face that man has.

Jinks-Yes, I noticed it. He has a strained, haunted, afraid-I-won t-catch-the-train expression. I guess he works in the city and lives in the suburbs.

-(Philadelphia Record.

Great things are expected from the Lick telescope on the occasion of the total eclipse of the sun, on January 1.

Entitled to Privileges.—" Beg parding, sir," said the porter of a Western botel to Mr. W. Fearless Gall, who had monopolized the New-York paper for an hour; "but are you a guest of the house!" "I should think so," growled Gall; "don't I pay you fifteen cents every day for a cocktail that I could get anywhere else for ten?"—(Puck.

The Democrats made the largest gains in Marien County, Indiana, in the district containing the State Insane Asylum and the County Poor Farm.

Insane Asylum and the County Poor Farm.

I left a lieutenancy in the regular service at \$125 a month and took a position at three-fifths of that salary, simply because I could not stay in the army and preserve my independence. A commissioned officer in a fort or recruiting depot where there are other commissioned officers is expected to carouse and gamble as long as his money lasts, and if he doesn't he is nobody. He can't be economical and thrifty, no matter how hard he may try—his associates won't let him. There are frequent and very expensive social events at the posts, and he must chip in his share on the barest mention of the matter. There are nightly poker parties, to which he is invited and which are likely to keep him "broke" twenty-nine out of the thirty days, but he cannot refuse either to chip in or attend, unless he is willing to be ostracised by those who are almost his only companions.—(Retired Army Officer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Well, we are surprised. Some one is said to be

Well, we are surprised. Some one is said to be thinking of putting "Robert Elsmere" on the stage. a prominent republication in its columns. Perhaps Next thing, some one will want to put a theological dogma or a metaphysical obstruction on the stage.

of President Cleveland's tariff message has concluded not to do so.

Somewhere in the thirties St. Joseph, Fla., was a thriving city of several thousand people. There was also a railroad running from Iola, on the Apalachicola River, to St. Joseph. To-day there is not a vestige of the city remaining, nor of the railroad. William Samuels, an old colored man who lives near Baine bridge, told us the other day that many years ago he lived in St. Joseph, and travelled thence by the railroad from Iola; also stating that it was the first and last time in his life he ever rode on the cars. He was as-tonished when we told him that both city and railroad had been in the grave for over forty years.—(Bainbridge (Fla.) Democrat.

Says an American who has been visiting Glasgowt "I had the misfortune to be on the deck of an ocean steamer moored against a quay at Glasgow prepara-tory to sailing for America. For the purpose of cleaning, some water was pumped up from the river, but the stench was so appalling that the operation had to be postponed till such time as the ship should float in clean waters. The river at Glasgow is simply black from the dirt, the water from factories etc., that is recklessly thrown into its course, and it seems to me altogether wrong that ships inhabited by their crews, sometimes by numerous passengers, should sojourn for any length of time in such filth."

There is no truth in the rumor that Congressman Mills's middle name is "Quack." That is the front

Dullard—That's a pretty good hat you're wearing.
Brightly—It ought to be; it cost enough.
Dullard—Why, I thought you won it on the election?
Brightly—So I did! But I hate like blazes to pay
out five dollars in drinks to win a three dollar hat.
—(Lowell Citizen.

-(Lowell Citizen.

It is related of a clergyman, who was the happy father of a charming and beautiful daughter, that one day while preparing his Sunday discourse, he was suddenly called away from his desk on a mission of mercy. So imperative was the summons that he left unfinished this sentence: "I never see a young man of splendid physique and the promise of a glorious manhood aimost realized, but my heart is filled with rapture and delight." His daughter happening in the study, saw the sermon and real the rords. Sitting down, she wrote underneath: "Them's my sentiments, papa, exactly." (Boston Traveller.

## MUSIC---THE DRAMA.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT

The Thilharmonic Society entered upon its forty seventh season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night and signalized the fact by bringing forward two compositions which were new in our concert They were a symphony in E flat, op. 35, by Carl Goldmark, and a set of symphonic variations, op. 78, by Antonin Dvorak. These two composers are, thanks to Mr. Thomas and the German opera, as well known in New-York as they are anywhere outside of Vienna, and there has generally been little delay in giving a hearing here to their productions in the larger forms. The symphonic variations were announced by the Philharmonic Society last year on the strength of the publishers' or composer's promises, but the season came to an end before the music arrived and a symphony was played instead. In consequence they had their first American performance at the summer concerts of Mr. Thomas in Chicago. The symphony was played for the first time we believe in Dresden last December; in April Mr. Gericke incorporated it in one of the programmer of the Boston Symphony Society, and last month is was played by the Crystal Palace band at Sydenham under the direction of Mr. Manns. reserved its first New-York performance for the Philharmonic Society.

Notwithstanding the superior dignity which attached to the title of symphony, Herr Goldmark's work does not command such interest, or so well repay a hearing, as the Bohemian composer's variations, The opening of the first movement is striking and puts high the key of expectation; but before the movement ends a mild feeling of disappointment intervenes. Nevertheless the whole of the first allegro is a good specimen of symphonic writing the form being handled with grace and ease and the evidences of fruitless striving being few. The slow and treatment, the common-place character of the melodic material forcing itself upon the attention. The Scherzo is happy in design and idea, though it required such consummate skill as Mr. Dietz displayed to prevent the trumpet (suphemism for cornet) melody of the trio, with its characteristically Celtic spirit, from seeming trivial if not vulgar. The last ment is uninteresting and important. One of the strange things about the symphony is the mixture of nationalities which it discloses. In the third and fourth movements Scotch peculiarities prevail, while in the second there is a strong admixture of that Hebraism which we are familiar with becouse of Hers mark is not only an Oriental; he has lived long enough among the Austro-Hungarians to assimilate the Magyan spirit, and a strongly declamatory episode in his Andante smacks accordingly of one of Liszt's Hungarian

As contrasted with the symphony the symphonic variations of Dvorak asserted themselves as the almost equal degree the capacity to originate interesting ideas and present them in a fascinating manner. The theme is not peculiarly striking, but it bears the mark of individuality, and has passed it again and again through the fires of his imgination, and each time presented it in loveller colors than before, one listens for its recurrence in its simple form with intense interest to find whence came all the bright fancies with which the composer embellished it. There are twenty-seven variations outside of the finale in which Dyorak gives an example of his skill in the use of learned forms. The variations grow in interest and value and, indeed, the composer has shown peculiar ingenuity in developing it so that the climax is reached at the end. Especially lovely is a variation in which the melody is treated as a cradle song, the solo voice being that of a muted horn, with exquisitely dainty effects in the flute.

The other music of the ovening consisted of Gluck's overture to "lphigenia in Aulis," two songs by Schubert, with accompaniment transcribed for the orchestra by Theodore Thomas, "The ride of the Vallayrias" and "Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene" by Wagner. Herr Emil Fischer was the singer, and it is unnecessary to discuss how he acquitted himself of his task. It was a little to be regretted, however, that both of the songs ("Am Meer" and Der Doppelgaunger") were of a sombre character—a fact that was accentiated by the exceedingly effective orchestration of their accompaniments. an example of his skill in the use of learned forms,

by the exceedingly effective orchestration of their accompaniments.

Mr. Thomas was warmly greeted when he came forward to take his place in front of the forces that he has so often led to victory and he has selden conducted a more successful concert. The band was in excellent condition and everything was given with a bouyant swing that made one more than willing to take leave of the critical faculty. The only disappointment felt was in the second Wagnerian selection where the magnifident climax which occurs when Bruennhilde throws herself into Wotan's arms was robbed of some of lits power by the hurried tempo. Obviously Mr. Thomas's purpose was to build up the climax but this, as we have learned from many eloquent demonstrations, is accomplished much better by bringing out its melody broadly than by driving the tempo excitedly.

THE UNDERCURRENT AT NIBLO'S.

This play is an image of malignant and scheming villany, fluent for a time, and to some extent prosperous, in sinuous courses, but folled and punished at last. The observer of it is impelled to wonder whether such webs of wickedness are indeed woven, in the great cities of the world, and whether such human monsters as the villains of this fabric do, to happens to be a close observer of the newspaper record of everyday life. Not a day passes without its chronicle of some form of human iniquity and depravity, as flagrant as any that Mr. Daly has portrayed in this drama of the undercurrent of city life. There are scores of people in London to-day who, in absolute ignorance of his identity, pass and repass the door of the Whitechapel murderer. If the Vicar of Wakefield is a possibility in one way, so is Dr. Sau a possibility in another. The spectator marvels, perhaps, that such a perspicuous scoundrel should prosper at all in his machinations, but rascallty of every kind seems to possess, at least for a time, a vital force superior to that of virtue. The evil element in human nature is forever vigilant and it is incessant

In some respects this play is kindred with the "Two Orphans." There are two sisters in it, one of whom is an heiress to a vast fortune, on proof that the other is dead; but this fortune she will not accept, believing that the missing sister still lives, and being resolved to seek for her wheresoever hidden in the mysterious and frightful slums of London. The incidents of her quest make up the substance of the piece. She is belped by her lover, in the disguise of a costermonger, and by her father-whom the false imputation of a crime has first made an outcast and then degraded into hiding as a messenger-and by an obstreperous but affectionate female servant. opposed by an Italian ruffian and his confederates of the story, to display all the characters and to set nomination seems to strike him.

A teiegraph wire is the last thing one would expect to support vegetation, yet a traveller in Brazil writes to a German horicultural journal describing a critical as the earliest dispatches indicated, is